By his Private Secretary. The North will seel again the biessings waich this Union confers upon her in the slave-grown products of a ton surar, rice, tobarco, and other staples—the South will return to her allegiance as to the ark of safe y. But this reunion will not be upon a temporary compromise or quichling armistice; out upon a distinct, comprehens vs. permanent, constitutional wijertment, for one and for all—Herald Jan 25, 1854.

For just such a crisis Mr. Calhoun left behind him the enlarged and experienced views which he had matured during a period of nearly half a century. Hear him-bear the voice of the great dead:-

Hear him—bear the voice of the great dead:—
"How the constitution could be best modified so as to effect the object, (modifying the constitution so as to give the weaker section, in some one form or another, a negative on the action of the government, can only be authoritatively determined by the amending power. It may be done in various ways. Among others, it might be effected through a reorganization of the Executive Department, so that its powers, instead of being vested, as they now are, in a sit gle officer, should be vested in two; to be so elected as that the two should be constituted the special organs and representatives of the respective sections in the Executive Department of the government, and requiring each to approve all the acts of Congress before they shall become laws. One might be charged with the administration of matters connected with the foreign relations of the country, and she other of such as were connected with its domestic institutions—the selection to be decided by lot. It would thus effect more simply what was intended by the original provisions of the constitution, in giving to one of the majorites composing the government a decided preponderance in the Electoral College, and to the other majority a still more decided influence in the eventual choice, in case the College failed to elect a President. It was intended to effect an equilibrium between the larger and the smaller States in this department, but which in practice has entirely failed, and by its failure has done much to desure the whole system, and to bring about the present dangerous state of things.

the smaller States in this department, but which in practice has entirely failed, and by its failure has done much to distince the whole system, and to bring about the present dangerous state of things.

'Indeed, it may be combted whether the framers of the constitution did not commit a great mistake in constituting a single, instead of a plural executive. Nay, it may even be doubted whether a single chief magistrate, invested with all the powers properly appertaining to the executive department of the goverment—as is the President—is compatible with the permanence of a populous government, especially in a wealthy and popular community, with a large revenue and a numerous body of officers and employes; certain it is that there is no instance of a populour government so constituted which has long endured. Even ours, thus far furnishes no evidence in is favor, and not a little against it; for to it the present disturbed and dangerous state of things which threatens the country with monarcy or disminent, may be justly attributed. On the other hand, the two most distinguished constitutional governments of antiquity, both in respect to permanence and power, had a doual executive. I refer to those of Sparta and of Rome. The former had two hereditary, and the latter two elective chief magistrates. It is true that England—from which ours, in this respect, is copied—has a single hereditary head of the executive department of her government; but it is not less true that she has had many and arduous struggles to prevent her chief magistante from becoming absolute; and that, to guard against it effections. is not less true that she has had many and arduous struggles to prevent her chief magistaate from becoming absolute; and that, to guard against it effectually, she was finally compelled to divest him, substantially, of the power of administering the government, by transferring it practically to a cabinet of responsible ministers, who, by established custom, cannot hold office unless supported by a majority of the two houses of Parliament. She has thus avoided the danger of the chief magistrate becoming absolute, and contrived to unite substantially a single with a plural executive, in constituting that department of her government. We have no such guard, and can have none such without an entire change in the character of our government; and her example of course furnishes no evidence in favor of a single chief magistrate in a popular form of govern ment like ours, while the examples of former times, and our own thus far, furnish strong evidence against it.

"But it is objected that a plural executive necessa-But it is objected that a plural executive necessa-

our own thus far, furnish strong evidence against it.

"But it is objected that a plural executive necessarily leads to intrigue and discord among its members, and that it is inconsistent with prompt and efficient action. This may be true when they are all elected by the same constituency; and may be a good reason when this is the case, for preferring a single executive, with all its objections to a plural executive. But the case is very different when they are elected by different constituencies, having conflicting and hostile interests, as would be the fact in the case ander consideration. Here the two would have to act concurringly in approving the acts of Congress, and separately in the sphere of their respective departments. The effect in the latter case would be to retain all the advantages of a single executive, as far as the administration of the laws was concerned; and in the former to insure harmony and concord between the two sections, and through them in the government: for as no set of Congress could become a law without the assent of the chief magistrates representing both sections, each, in the elections would choose the candidate who, in addition to being faithful to its interests, would best command the esteem and condence of the other section. And thus the Presidential election, instead of dividing the Union into hostile geographical parties, the stronger struggling to enlarge its powers, and the weaker to delend its right—as is now the case—would become the means of restoring harmony and concerd to the country and the government. It would make the Union and any and concerd to the country and the government. It would make the Union and hosting faction and hosting or object as no such as a positive of dominion and aggrandizement, and submitted to by the weaker only from the lungering remains of former attachment, and the fading nope of being halle to restore the government to which it was originally intended to be a blessing to all. Such is the disease, and such is the character of the only rem the purpose?
"The responsibility of answering this solemn ques-

non rests on the States comprising the stronger section. Those of the weaker are in a minority, both of the States and of population; and of con-sequence, is every department of the government. They, then, cannot be responsible for an act which requires the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or of two thirds of the States to houses of Congress, or of two thirds of the States to originate, and three fourths of the latter to consumate. With such difficulties in their way, the States of the weaker section can de nathing, however disposed to save the Union and the government, without the aid and co-operation of the States composing the stronger section; but with their aid and so operation both may be saved. On the latter, therefore, rest the responsibility of invoking the high power which can alone apply the remedy, and if they fail to do so, of all the consequences which may follow."

I have in several places alluded to Mr. Calhona's

I have in several places alluded to Mr. Calhoua's great anxiety about his work on the government d the mode of its being published. He cared nothing about its pecuniary value. He would have been horror struck at the bare possibility that the patriotism and love of his own South which made him distate this great work, should have been him distate this great work, should have been placed in the money market. So far from that, he would have given a copy to every citizen, North and South, if he could have done it. After his death these manuscripts went South. I came North. I waited in vain for the publication. They were prepared for the press by himself, and there was no necessity to alter a line, that I am aware of. Montas rolled by, and then I read in a New York paper what follows:

rolled by, and then I read in a New York paper what follows:—

MR CALHOUN'S WORKS — The Charles on Courier says of the literary works of Calmon:—"But little interest or damand is manifested for the work, and the soltion for the most part lies quietly resoning on the biokselfers' shelves." Had Mr. Calmonis works been put into the hands of a New York publisher, with a New York publisher's works been put into the hands of a New York publisher, with a New York publisher's works been to such as agent, commissions, correspondents, system of credits, sales, commissions, correspondents, system of credits in the control of the calmon fast of the control of the calmon fast of the commissions of the calmon published in Baston, have been sold at the South. The Charleston publisher have not travelled the usual avenue of trace, and seems not to have understood their budness sufficiently to secure a general circulation of Mr. Calmon's work:—New York Daily Mirror.

On reading the above, we felt grieved, and immediately wrote the following article, which appeared

New York Daily Mirror.

On reading the above, we felt grieved, and imme diately wrote the following article, which appeared in our own individual little weekly paper, the Pick. Rgives us sincere pain when we read such articles as the above. Alasi they are too true. And whose fault is it? If we have ever conversed with Mr Calhoun once, we have a hundred times, about the publication of that work and if we don't know what his intentions were, no one else once. We were with him at Fort Hill, daring the time hat the greater portion of that identical work was written, and it Calhoun dictated it to us, and the manuscript is in our own handwritieg.

If there was anything on earth dear to his heart during the last six nouths that he lived, it was that work Kren the day before he died (one volume of the manuscript having been tent to the Hon. R. M. Hanter to read,) he sent us down to Mr. Hanter's house to get it back, as he knew Mr. Hunter was about Evering for Virginia, and he feared it would get mislaid. Fifty times at east, within a very tweeks of his death, he talks with us about the mode in which it ought to be published to give it the most extended circulation. The ideas of its reing published to make money, was a matter that he never dreamed of being done. Harper and Bootters were spoken of, and it was to that house the work would have been sent could Mr. Ca houn have Hved.

Need.

Once he said to us:

"Harper, I suppose, will be very g'ad to publish it on
the same terms as the other book you gave them, but I
don't think they gave that fair play. One of my speeches
was left out; and if it was not carelessees on your part,
it was purporely done by them. I am not well pleased
with that; but stil, if they choose to coo, targ and
nut the new book in every store is the country."

Hr. Calmenn alinded to a book of his species, which
he corrected himself, and which we made and agreement
with the Hir p m to publish. In that agreement, it was
desinctly scarce that the book should be published as with the Harm to publish. In that agreement, it was a least the published to and gladhedly makes that the popp should be published at a he was not that nothing of the kind occurred. J. A. c.

At least I will have what they have to say.

I suppose Mr. James or Fletcher would perhaps come down, if I was to write them your wish to see some of the firm.

Mr. Calhoun—No, no. That is entirely unnecessary. I will find time to go on for three or four days. You will go with me, and we can select as me place to stop, where I can be quiet and retired, and I will then go to their place and arrange the matter.

"Quiet and retired!" Why, Mr. Calhoun haveyou got an idea that you could go through Philadelphia to Nev York and remain there quiet for one day?

Mr. Calhoun—Why not? I can easily leave here for two or three days, and at New Yorks see the Hispers. I med not see any one che, (said Mr. Calhoun, with the most perfect simplicity.)

It could not be done. Mr. Calhoun. In the first place, there would be any quantity of people that would recognize you in the care, and by the time you had left Balti more it sould be telegraphed to Philadelphia and New York, and thou-ands of people would be ascembled to get a sight of you, and you couldn't move in New York without being success.

Mr. Calhoun—That's very singular. Mere curiosity. I don't universtand it, or why it should be so.

If you try it, you will find it so. Everybody in New York has head of you, and have never seen you. You could not pervent if it once became known, and the place you styped at would have a crew about it.

Mr. table u—Why. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster pass through new York without being annoyed.

They are known to most of the people by sight, and there is not so much curiosity to see them as there would be to see you.

Mr. Calhoun—I don't think so. I shall not make a public exhibition of rayself, and I shall not make a public exhibition of rayself, and I shall not make a public exhibition of rayself, and I shall not make a public exhibition of the year to see the Harpers.

His health began to tail still more, ("or this conversa ton occurred about the mich of the people by sight, and there are the support of the stream of the provious the last work

sopy right et the work should be given up for the senset of the people of the whole Union, and to defeate the sillustrious dead.

We were with Mr. Calhoun, night and day, for the last three months of his hire, and were we about to a this moment into the presence of Mr. Calhoun, or of God him self, and our salvain a depende but upon our soe an answer to a question, and that question should be: what ebject or with more powerful than another, was in the mind of Mr. Calhoun towards the close of his life—wholt a memori's hesitati n we should say that his last—the great work of his life—whould be published where it could be circulated most extensively and field it way, at the very lowest possible price, late the hands of every citizer in the Union, North and South, and he believed that could be best effected by its publication in the North. We hope it will be published here, for certain it is that wretchedly managed as it has been it is an unknown and on nequently a scaled book the miltions.

Shortly after the appearance of this article, Mr. Thomas G. Clemson, sonth law of Mr. Calhoun, returned from Europe, where he had been absent with his wile (Anna Calhoun,) and I believe he took the matter in hand. At any rate, my friend Richard K. Crallé, who was editing the work, came North and made an arrangement with the book publishers, Appleton & Co. They are now published to the fourth volume. The first volume is entirely new, and was prepared by Mr. Calhoun before his death. The remaining volumes consist of speeches, letters, despatches, reports, &c. "A Disquisition on Government, and a Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States," are both embraced in the first volume is cantrely new, and was prepared by Mr. Calhoun, which we felt obliged to come out in our own organ, The Pick, and most distinctly repudiate, which we did in the following characteristic article. A friend asked us "What do you thisk of N P, fallmasge's letter to that woman about John C. Calhoun she come much she that the state of Mr.

ceives messages i

The latter of that person is quite conclusive to our
mine that he is stark staring luny. On one constion he
received the following communication from John C. Calhous:

"This is my hand that touches you and the guiter."

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"This is my hand that touches you and the guitar.

"This is my hand that touches you and the guitar.

"This me was a common of the calhoun's physical maniferration was made in the presence of Gen. Hamitton, Gan Waddy Thompson, of South Carelina, and myself."

N. P. Tailmadge, Gen. Hamitton, and Gen. Waddy Thompson I has it is rich! Waddy Thompson to be selected as an organ of Mr. Calhoun! Again the veracious Suator Munchausen says:—

"I was present, by Calhoun's appointment, with the Misses Fex and their mother. We were seated at the table as heretofore, our hands and arms retting upon it. I lead the seat of the penell on the paper, it was then rapped out, 'Get the penell on the paper. It was then rapped out, 'Get the penell on the paper. It was then rapped out, 'Get the penell and charpen it.'"

He did so, and then got whatfollow:—

"The power is not enough to write a seatence. This will show you that I can write. I you meet on Fritay, precisely at seven, I will write a short-senience."

"We met pursuant to appointment, took our seats at the table, our wands and arms re-ting on it as usual I placed the paper with my silver-assed penell in the drawer. I was then directed to look the paper, and a ustling of the paper. Cogether with a movement of the drawer. I was then directed to look under the drawer. I looked, and found my penell out side of the drawer, near my feet, but found no paper on the drawer where I placed it. On raiding up the drawer, I discovered the paper all under it. The sheets were a little deranged, and on examining I found on honoutside sheet these words—"I am with you still.' I afterwards showed the spate of the frawer, to Merchands and the with this hash-writing as their own and they all pronounced it wo be a perfect failure. I l

the very lowest possible prior, and, as nothing was charged to disper for the manuscript, they were to charge as prior the manuscript, they were to charge as prior the manuscript, they were to charge as prior to the mails of the mail By some ascident, where the charge as prior the mails, an in period present on shavery was lost and the first we manuscript it was a letter from Mr. Cathoun, after he had receive the printed copy to which he gave may a south public his period to the mail and to the same as soliding about it is was mot our fault and it was never fally explained to his railed than the sale was any prospect of its being mutilated or his scattiments upon any uniport suppressed. At the close of one of these conversations about the new book, the following diang a countred—we give the words as near as we can the new book as the soles of one of the second true. It will hardly be believed by those who did not know bim, that the state-man who had been in public life forty and odd years, had so fulle idea of the a tention which his personal movements would attraction the Northern cities, when, it will be remembered, had not been here for forty years.

Mr. Calhoun—I will exchose gentlemen myself, (Harpers) and have sume definite understanding with them.

Mr. Calhoun—I will exchose gentlemen myself, (Harpers) and have sume definite understanding with them.

Mr. Calhoun—No, no. That is entirely unnecessary. I all mass to write them your wish to see some of the firm.

Mr. Calhoun—No, no. That is entirely unnecessary. I all mass of a fertical ments of the contraction of the proper is the most find on the new to say.

Note that the hat the presence of the second true from an other than the second of his was and the contract of his own faulting or dead and he oring a law of the feet of any live one in the heart who he does not not him for longs with the second of the selicent of the manufaction with the second of the second of the se John C. Calboun made up his mind to that effect of any live man, his never hanced down gliving or dead; and his oring, his never hanced down gliving or dead; and his oring, his never hanced down gliving or dead; and his oring, his never do the reasons of Mr. Uniform opinion of Mr. N. P. failmadge, and that he has no communication with him for a long while spectrum to bis cash, we would no sociar believe that his pirt has he has any some munication with ex Senator Tailmadge shows his death than we believe that it has charged from bonor to dishotor. For Calbour rever held intimate communication with mean proofe, or at secred hand. I he had anothing out dolar to say, he said it to those he knew he could trat, and who entile obey his when fend or alive; and now that his dead, we don't think that he would vary or change from his old habits. He widdlet select any M. P. Tail madge. Waddy Thompon, or those sort of chaps to communication cirect from Mr. Calbour, we should believe them, from knowing that they were persons in whim he had faith, and who would be the most likely ones to receive a message from him outsite of his own family. But such a message from him outsite of his own family. But such a make pressure as N. P. Tailmange! No, cover! Mr. Calbour did not do business in that way. I may do to tell green people, but not to as or others who know the man of American men.

We write from the heart when we see such trickery and mockery asterripted to be played upon the illustrious ced by such a tic remay trumpet as Mr. N. P. Tail madge. It is a vful! It is too ancacious. There ought to be some len ent law passed by Congress to justify honest mee in taking such a triffer and banging his body up at the first lamp poet, and using a rop as a pasport to send such a miserable sond into that a "fall spirit world with shoes dread pirits he pretends to hold intercourse. That last was rather an indignant and spicy article; but it effectually allenced Mr. Tailmadge. He

That last was rather an indignant and spicy article; but it effectually illenced Mr. Tillmadge. He has not pretended to have any more communications from Mr. Calhoun.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE.

INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON, F.6. 1, 1854 The Present Congress-The New and Old Mem bers-The Corruption of the Day, &c. "This world is wide and full of svii.
And half a lawyer bears too devil."

I respectfully invite you to inform "the masses"— the bona fide supporters of the federal government, no matter what may be the name or cant political stamp of any of its executive or legislative department—that the following list contains the names of the eighty members of the last House of Representatives, whose term expired on the 3d March, 1853, who were re-elected out of 234 members, and are now acting as representatives of the people in the Congress which assembled December, 1853:—
ALABAMA....... 6 KENTUCKY...... 6 PENNS LVANIA.. 10

Abererembie,	Boyd,	Floren se.
Barrie,	E .ing.	Onandler,
Cobb.	Preston.	Robbins, Jr.,
Smith.	Breckenridge,	M-Nair,
Houston	Santon.	Grow
CONNECTICUT 2	MAINE 3	Gamble,
legus.l.	McConaid, Jr .	Kurts,
Sey mour.	Washburn,	DANSON,
DRIAWARE1	Fuller	How,
Ricole.	MASSACRUSETTS . 2	Curtis.
GRONGIA 5	Appleton,	RHODE SLAND1
Bailey.	Good man.	Tourston.
Chas alo.	YISSUKI2	S. CAROLINA3
Billyer,	Miller.	Orr.
Stephens,	Phelps.	Aikia,
Dent.	NEW HAMPSHIRE 1	M.Q.een.
Iowa1	Hibbard	TENNESSHO4
Henn.	Naw Janset 2	Churchwell,
INDIANA	Stratton,	J. tos.
Dupham.	Shelton	Callum.
Parker.	NEW YORK 5	S'soton.
Bendricks,	Murray,	VIRGINIA8
Davis.	Deno,	Milisop,
Man cpaid.	Bennett,	Biscok.
Iumos 4	Jones,	Powel.
Richardson,	Haven.	Caskie,
Yates.	N. CAROLINA 2	Bayly.
Busell,	Clingman,	Falacer.
Allen.	Arhe.	Etmoodsen,
A.m.a.	Оню	M:Mailea
	Campbell,	WISCONSIN1
	Green,	Eastman.
	Taylor,	Denimes.
	O de	and the same of
	Welch,	
		1.31. 114
	Harper,	
	Giddings,	

State of the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, by the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and it is a state of the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, by the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and I make the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and I make the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and I make the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and I make the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and I make the contracted for I show hit he card from Forcey, and I give a paper to that early well; I will give you \$10,000," and I give a paper to that early so that the contract is soon and I look at them. But, "Well, at the dree of the contract when the contract when the same and the contract when the same and

otherwise, they must confess they are beneath your consideration for the future.

Annually the federal treasury collects notices than thirty million dollars taxes from the fifteen slave-holding States; should their ninety members of the House of Representatives, and thirty Sensture, not forthwith protest against one cent of the tederal taxes being distributed to abolitiovists by the executive branch of the United States, their masters, (called their constituents,) should forthwith assemble in every Congressional district; each select three faithful and vigitant delegates to assemble at the city of Washington by first March next, with authority to protest and annul the votes in Congress of their said members, and to compel their immediate resignation of their seats in Congress. Should the primary voters not adopt at once this conservative step to preserve the slave-holding institutions from being sold and transferred by its sentinels in Congress, over to the British and American abolitionists, besides hirring them with the federal taxes to produce this catastrophe to the thirty one States, of the emancipation of the 3,400,000 negro slaves, the 2,000,000 voters in the free States of the laboring and producing class who have resisted and are resolved to resist abolition at the peril of their lives must witheraw from all future concert with the voters in the slave States, on the ground that they are either in favor of the works of the abolitionists, or that they are too so wardly and ignorant to punish at once the want of hdelity of their representatives are either in favor of the works of the abolitionists, or that they are too gowardly and ignorant to punish at once the want of fidelity of their representatives in Congress. If the one hundred and fifty-four new members of the House, united with the balance of the eighty members of the "spoils taking band" of the past Congress, (already described by Mr. Vensble,) the common sense of the 3,300,000 primary voters may make an example of them from a Tarpelan rock.

In the first inangural of President Jackson in

Tarpeian rock.

In the first inaugural of President Jackson, in 1829, he asserted that the militia would preserve the federal government as long as it was worth preserving; and the same glorious pa riot farther declared in A. D. 1832, that 'the Union must and shall be preserved." He remembered that it was the New York inshitamen who looked into the boots of the British government spy. Andre, and by that business ac ascertained the treason of the governor of West Poin—a Connecticut Yankee, called Brigadier-General Benedict Arnold! The next lament hom the residents of our cities and villages will arise from their having to pay not less than three dollars for a bushel of wheat for their own consumption, entirely owing to the diminishing production of it in the United States and the increase of its consumption: already it is not less than eight million bushels per month—say one hundred millions per year; the United States census proves its production per year does not exceed, deducting seed, one hundred million bushels per year. Since the 1st of August last fifty million bushels of wheat and flour have been exported; so that the remaining stock is equal to thirty-five milion bushels. If not another grain of wheat is exported to Europe fer the next six months our present stock will be eaten up by the first of May, 1854.

PLUTABUH HAXAL. eian rock. the first inaugural of President Jackson, in

Society and Politics in Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1854. Since my letter to you about the foggy morning conversation with Frank Pierce, I have nad all sorts of times here. Seven days have passed, and my head and memory are so full of passed and passing matter that I am like a full meeting house. Ideas, like people, get jammed, and none can move. But I must try to get them down on paper, to send them off to you before this mail closes. I have made a map of Washington, with the White House at one end and the Capitol at the other, and in their respective places I have tried to "spot" leading min. In my last letter I wrote to you that I would

give you a Cabinet meeting, and send it by telegraph f necessary. I have got that, but I find the Cabinet are not the leading men that I took them to be. There is snother gang here that could toss the Cabinet any hour they pleased. They are the P. P. G. That is the way they all sign themselves. If you want anything done here, either with the heads of departments, leading senators or members, and you can get a note signed "P. P. G.," you are a male man for anything. It is a political club or order that really contains the government. The way I found really contains the government. The way I found this out was very curious. Even the President re. fused to explain it to me. I consider the thing unconstitutional, and not legal or lawful, and it ought to be exposed.

the evening after I sent my last despatch, when a tall man from Pittsburg, with whom I had a slight

hotel acquamtance, came and took a seat by me. "Good evening," said he.
"Good evening; nice weather this," was my re-

"Good evening; sponse.
"I'm off on Thursday. All my matters here are sure now. Look here." At the same time he laid before me on the desk a pasteboard card. There was some writing upon it, and I read:

"Do the nædful."

"Well, what is all that about?" said I.
"It gives me what I want from one of the depart-

"It gives me what I want from one of the departments."

"It seems a 'sure card,' then, for something."

"Yes, I have been applying for a contrast, and that fixes the matter; but my dear sir, don't attempt to blind ms. I am posted; you are a P. P. G."

"I'll be blamed if I am," thought I, but I wasn't so green as to say so, and I became anxious. I felt, Mr. Bennett, that was something I did not understand, and I spoke guardedly. "Ah! I see you are wide awake; but I am not at liberty to tell you whether I am a P. P. G. or not."

"Oh! I know you are—I saw you with President Pierce yesterday, and I know who the President of the P. P. G.'s is. It isn't Forney, is it? Oh! of course not. That sin't bis writing on the card, is it? Oh! certainly not;" and here the Pittsburgian poked me under the arm and laughed as though it was a good joke.

"I see that you are up to trap," was my calm rejoinder.

"I see that you are up to trap," was my caim rejoinder.

"Up to trap! Of course I am; why shouldn't I be? I know all about it."

"Well, if you do, then give me the signal," said I, looking very wisely.

"There you ask too much. I know you are a P. P. G., and I can convince you that I know all about it."

Proceed and tell me." said I "and it I find you.

it."
"Proceed and tell me," said I, "and if I find you do know all about it I will tell you whether you are right. Ain't that all square and above board, old top?"
"Well, it is; and now to business. You are a P. P.

G. Now, I want to get a contract, we will suppose —say at the Department of the Interior, for a hundred thousand dollars, of something or other."

"Go ahead with your Department of the Interior,"

dent; and I wrote down everything that P. or G. could stand for, but I did not satisfy myself; but I must tall you, Mr. Bennett, that I will find it out before long. I will not give it up until I do. There is a powerful secret organization here that work together with a will and a force that nothing can stand."

I had got thus far in my attempts when I con I had got thus far in my attempts when I concluded to go to bed. The next morning, before eight o'clock, somebody about my size entered the White House, and found his way unmolested to the cabinet of the President. He was there, and right glad to see me. There was a glass upon the table, an empty soda bottle, and on the mantelpiece was a half-empty decanter.

"Sam, I am glad to see you; you den't drink, or I would ask you to imbibe. I feel wolfish this morning. I was with some of the P. P. G. 's last night."

I jumped up. "There you are, Mr. Presideat, P. P. G. again. What is a P. P. G. ?"

He iaid down the flat of his hand upon the table, and looked me intently in the face.

"Samuel Green, Junior, are you a Free Mason?" asked he.

and looked me intensity in the lace.

"Samuel Green, Junior, are you a Free Mason?" asked he.

"I rayther think I am a Master Mason in Albion Lodge No. 32, of Green Valley, New Hampshire."

"Then you know what a secret is, and you know precious well what would be done with you if you were to blab, don't you? Ask me any Cabinet secrets, anything about our foreign relations, appointments, and so forth, and I am your man; but don't—don't, Sam, if you love me, ask me to explain the mysteries of the P. P. G's.," and here the President wiped the cold sweat from his magnificent and classic brow.

"Have you got a segar?" said I, wishing to turn the conversation.

"Have you got a regather the conversation.
"Lots—help yourself and smoke them as much as you like; but don't attempt to smoke out the P. P. G's. I could not get on a day without the P. P. G's. They save me a deal of trouble. I have them all around me."

"Are the Cabinet P. P. G's.?" I asked.

"Pshaw, no. The Cabinet are such a nuisance that I would adopt your suggestion made the other morning—kick 'em out—but I am powerless in that regard. The P. P. G's. won't permit me to do so."

"What does P. P. G. stand for?" The President blaced bis finger to his lips.

"Well, Mr. President, I had some hopes of you, but I have stone now. But tell me one thing: I hear Forney is the head of the gang; and they must be making money, for Forney is building a new

but I have more now. But tell me one thing: I hear Forney is the head of the gang; and they must be making money. for Forney is building a new house. Forney's friend, George Boberts of Boston, was here a few days ago. Is he a P. P. G. ?"

E No reply was vouched. I continued: "Charley Green, of the Boston Post, is a P. P. G., of course?"

"I shan't say a word. By the way, Sam, did you read that last article in the Post about them blamed free soil letters of mine? Didn't the Post put it to the Herald." I'll tell you a secret. Forney wrote it. He is the head of that department of the P. P. G's. He and some others worde over forty articles a day about me. It's a poser. Whatever you see in the Boston Post about me, are my views. I read 'embefore they go on. Sid is useful in that line; he is a P. P. G.—but mum. That Union is an ungodly, stupid paper; I can't bear the sight of it, but the P. P. G.'s say it is useful for the cabinet to humbug the masses with."

"I see you have silenced your friend John Cochrane, in New York. He was getting leaky."

"I stopped the leakage very quick."

"I sent one of the P. P. G.'s on to him, with a quiet message that if that free soil letter of mine was found, I would write but one more, and that would

that trouble. Unless you can arrange the thing for me, I don't want to go into it."

"If you could control the Herald I might"
"Control the Herald I Well, that is decidedly a d-d gool proposition. What am I to control the Herald for?"

"Well, you need not exactly control it, but you must take a pledge or oath that you won't write anything to the Herald about us until it has been shown to the P. P. G 's- and whatever any of them tell you to write, you must write, and whatever you are told to do, that you must do, and ask no questions. Go it blind, Sam, or not at all. But rest assured I would not be concerned with the P. P. G.'s unless their object and aim were to unhold me and my administration, at the same time that they benefited themselves and their friends."

"Frank, I'll see you again. I must get down on the avenue. I can't talk to you any more now, for I want to know by some manner of means or other what P. P. G. stands for. I can't think of anything else but President Pill Garlick,"

Frank laughed heartily, but told me I was wrong. As I bade hm good morning, he shook his Presidential bead knowingly, as much as to say, "Try it for a month of Sundays, my boy, but it won't be of any use." I give it up for the present, and must close my letter.

The Man wor Nominated Frank Pirroc.

P. S.—Peb. 2.—Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure of neeting the New York, city

THE MAN WOT NOMINATED FRANK PIRECE.

P. S.—Feb. 2.—Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure of neeting the New York city delegation in the elegant apartments of one of those gentlemen. The following is their collective and individual opinion of the P. P. G:—

The Hon. Mr. Walbridge thinks it is Private Presidential Gammoners.

The Hon. Mr. Walsh thinks it is Pierce's Private Glubbers.

Glubbers.
The Hon. Mr. Walker thinks it is President's

Plunder Guards.
The Hon. Mr Cutting thinks it is Patents Plunder Guardians.

The Hon. Mr. Wheeler thinks it is Pierce's Pre-

serve Gormandizers.

The Hau. Mr. I weed thinks it is President's Puritanical Greenborns
United they agree that Public Plunder is easily understood, but they give up the G., unless it means Givers.

Our New Hampshire Correspondence Concord, N. H., Feb. 1, 1854

Politics in New Hampstire—The Gubernatorial

Candidate-General Pierce at Home-His Political Influence on the Wane, &c.

Your recent onslaught on General Pierce is enjoyed by many people here who hardly dare say publicly that their souls are their own. Even the un-equalled adhesiveness and party fidelity of the democrats of New Hampshire do not save General Pierce from many half-smothered execrations. People who thought he would be "more of a man" when once installed as President, have found him just

about the "same cld sixpence" still.

Our State election comes off the fourth day of next
month. Nathaniel B. Baker is the democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Baker's relations to the administration are a little peculiar. He was regarded as the very head of Pierce's support in this State. It was naturally supposed that he would have some influence with the General after he became President. Mr. Baker recommended numerous gentlemen whom he thought deserving of favors. It is understood, however, that his recommendations have not had the weight with the President which was anticipated; indeed, that they have been aimost, if not entirely, disregarded. It is evident that the President thinks he has a right to treat his friends as he chooses, and that he recognises no such thing as reciprocity of obligation, unless, to use the language of one who knows him well, "there is some strong outside pressure to keep him straight." Such outside pressure might, in one instance, be based on a "scarlet letter," in another on something else. But his general itea seems to be that the duty of his friends is always to boost him up, and that he fulfils his part in simply being boosted. Strange as it may seem, some of his supporters—someof the chief of them too—in this neighborhood, are not quite satisfied with this view of tuings, and think the President has grown deaf to familiar voices quite too fast since he went to Washington.

But they are slow to manifest their dissatisfaction. Cushing's reply to the New York hards has not failed to exert its influence here. "Gentismen," said the astute Attorney General, "General Pierce is President. He has been eleated for four years, and he is in good health. Gentlemen, that is a fixed fact."

But the curses, stifled now, will find vent ere long. The Concord democrats have already determined that in order to show General Pierce that the friend whom he valued so highly at home, but whom he forgot so soon after entering the White House, is myre highly esteemed than himself, they will give Mr. Baker a larger majority than General Pierce received in his own town in the vote for President. C. dent. Mr. Baker recommended numerous gentlemen whom he thought deserving of favors. It is under-

The letter is now in existence, in the passession of an eminent legal gentleman of New York. Let us have the letter by all means. The universal Yankee nation are great readers, they can judge whether the fact be as alleged, or not. In the m propound to the Union several questions, which I very much wish to have answered, but which, (I also doubt,) it will not answer. Will the Union be kind enough to give us a ltttle information of the whereabouts of so ardent, active, and influential a politician as General Pierce during the campaign of 1848? Was he in favor of the election of General

1848? Was he in favor of the election of General Cass to the Presidency, or not? Did he utter one word, publicly or privately, in his favor? If not, why? Please give the reason!

The fact is, it was well known in New Hampshire, in 1848, that Gen Pierce sympathised with the barbburners of New York; and that he did not so much as say a word or lift a finger in favor of Mr. Cass.

The writer was one of a committee to invite Gen. Pierce to address a grand Cass and Butler meeting.

The writer was one of a committee to invite Gen.
Pierce to aedress a grand Cass and Butler meeting
in a New England city, on the fourth of July, 1848
The committee forwarded him a letter of invitation...
He replied, in substance, that he had taken no part
in the election, and therefore should not attend. The
committee were more successful in other quarters—
Ex-Gov. Hill attended, by invitation. He was
asked: "What was the matter with Gen Pierce?"
He replied that "it was strongly suspected that Mr.
Pierce was a Van Buren man." I give this only as
an incident to show how he was regarded by politicians in his own State at that time. Will the Union
please attend to this matter? Give us the time
when, and place where.

More Anon.

A NEBRASEA MEETING AT OSEBLIN, OBIO.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held in Oberlin, Ohio, on the 28th ultime, to remonstrate Resolved. That against the foul frauds which the slave

Resolved, That against the foul franks which the slave ower is now similar to perpetuate in regard to the Territory of Nebrasia, this resting solemely and earnestly protects. In the same of oil, honor, justice and humanity, we say, "let the abundable attempt oe for ever around "Revouved, That the similar condemnation of all honest men should for ever attact to every member of Congress who speaks or votes for this shoun sable measure.

Resolved. That is boilder or more rackless attempt to real the fate of the government as a republic has never been made; we look upon it with herror, and pray God it may never succeed.

The Senate of Ohio having lately expelled from their body a negro reporter, the meeting took the occasion to express their indignation against those members of the Senate who Cared to commit such a "flagrant outrage upon humanity."

Resolved, that the eventeer members of our State Senate are without exce a for having applied from the Senate are without exce a for having applied from the Senate chamber William Day editer of the Aismed American—that they have not only practiced upon him an act of injustice and insult, but have also outraged humanity—that they have not only practiced upon him an act of injustice and insult, but have also outraged humanity—that they have justly expeed themselves to the indignation and abhorence of all who have any true regard for the rights of man, or who love good order and deceancy.

ADITORIAL OFINIONS ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

The Louisville Journal would like to see the proposition of Senator Douglas established as a permanent settlement of the question of slavery, it it could be done without creating may agitation, and satisfactorily to the North; but as there is no probability of a peaceful issue, the Journal emphatically disposes of the bill, and hopes Mr. Douglas will withdraw as offensive subs time, and report the original bill introduced by Senator Dodge.

The Detroit Advertiser (whig) thinks, as the Southern

"I sent one of the P. P. G.'s on to him, with a quiet message that if that free soil letter of mine was found, I would write but one more, and that would be a letter to the Senate nominaing some close monthed friend for his berth in the Custom House. He has been as quiet as a basket of chips ever since."

"Served him right. What right had he got to go and blab about the letter? Can't I be a P. P. G.?

"Well, I think you might be, if you would take the oath and not for the P. P. G.'s; but I'll ask Forney whether you can be or not."

"No, I thank you. You need not put yourself to shat ingst, but seems forced to the conclusion that The Detroit Advertiser (whig) thinks, as the Southern members of its party will be likely to empport the Nobraska bill of Senator Douglas, a movement should immediately be made in the North towards the consummation of a new party organization, for the purpose of opposing the base attempt to extend the area of slavery. It assumes that the people of etroit are opposed to the repeal of the Missourt comprumies, and therefore recommends the calling of a meeting to forward the object above stated.

siavery should be left to the population of the State or territory which is particularly interested in its exitence or prohibition; but attaches a qualification that its introduction should not be conside ed a democratic principle or we made a test of democracy.

The St Lawrence Republican, at 'Igdeosburg, New York, a democratic administration paper, not having read Senator Douglas's bill is consequently but indifferently posted up in regard to the question at issue, but has read sufficient of the report to warrant it in taking a stand against the measure. It says it does not believe that the administration favors the scheme, or will give it add or countenance, and admonishes these who vote for it that they will have a heavy responsibility to answer for to the country.

The Usersiand Herald (whig) says that Senator longua-proposes to ride rough shod over the peop s of the North, and if he succeeds it wil be the sum of all rillantes. It takes decivire ground in opposition to the Nebraska bill, and thinks a tempest is about to break upon the heads of its originators.

The Louiville Courier (whig) says that public senti-

The Louisville Courier (whig) says that public sentiment is being aroused in the North and West against the Nebraka measure, which will soon be heard in tones of thurder, expressing their just indignation. It says that the South has not asked for this thing, and they will be found giving it no countenance.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CLEVELAND. A meeting of the national democracy was held at Civillad, Ohio on the 21st uit, at which an address was delivered, strongly advocating the principles of the stational cemocrats and condemning the free soil proclivities of the Van But-n dynasty.

The following resolutions were also adopted unasimously:—

The following resolutions were also adopted unaulmously:—
Received, That this Association have witnessed with
lively satisfaction the noble and patriotic stand taken by
Messrs Cutting, Walbridges Walsh, and other fearless
de'acters of the national democracy in the halls of Congress. Their disintensive devotion to the best interests
of the country entities them to the lasting gratitude of
their country mes.

Received, That this Association have not been insensible, but have witnessed with equal satisfaction the recentration of General Foote, of stissisticy, the bold and
is trepid champion of our principles, and regret that hic
densiture to the distant shores of the Pacific will for a
time deprive the national democracy of this section of the
country of his invaluable services in behalf of the caseGeneral Thomas L. Price, in declaring times! a church General Thomas L. Price, in declaring himsel' a caudi-date for Congress in the L xington district, Mo., avows his adherence to the Missouri compromise.

United States Marshal's Office.

Exh 4—The Charge of Smuggling by the Asia —Mc John Johannasen, who was arrested on the Sist of January, due der a warrant issued by G. W. Morton, United States Commissioner, wherein he was charged with adding and a setting in smuggling goods per steamer Asia, was this moraing discharged, there being mo evidence of the charge, and his recognizances were caucelled.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4-P. M.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The stock market was active this morning, and priose were well sustained. At the first board Nicaragua Transit advanced 1/4 per cent; Pennsylvania, 1/4; Cleveland and Cel., 1/4; Michigan Southern Railread, 1/4; Cleveland and Tol-co, 1/4; Eric Railread, 1/4; Norwich and Worcester, 1/4; Reading Railread, 1/4; Michigan Central the second board the market was not so busyant. Erie the second board the market was not so busyant. Ede Railroad fell of & percent; Harlem %; Parker Vein, %; Cumberland Coal, %; Resoling Railroad, & The telegraphic advices from Hailfax, giving a synopsis of the revs by the steamship Arabia, at that port from Liverpeol, had rather a depressing influence upon the market. The news, in a political point of view, does not differ materially from that received by several previous steamers. terially from that received by several previous steamers; but the financial and commercial accounts are decidedly unfavorable. Quotations for consols had largely depreciated. Cotton had declined, and breadstuffs had but-slightly improved. Indications were, on the departure of the steamer, in favor of a speedy settlement of all dubt and uncertainty regarding the Russo-Turkish question, and it was feared a general war was now at hand.

Stock Exchange.

else. But his general itea seems to be that the daty of his friends is always to boost him up, and that ha fulfils his part in simply being boosted. Strange as it may seem, some of his supporters—some of the chief of them too—in this neighborhood, are not quite satisfied with this view of taings, and think the President than grown deaf to familiar volces quite too fast since he went to Washington.

But they are slow to manifest their dissatisfaction. Cushing's reply to the New York hards has not failed the astute Attorney General, "General Pierce is President. He has been elested for four years, and he is in good health. Gentlemen, that is a fixed fact."

But the curses, stiffed now, will find vent ere long. The Concord democrats have already determined whom he valued so highly at home, but whom he forgot so soon after entering the White House, is more highly esteemed than himself, they will give whom he valued so highly at home, but whom he forgot so soon after entering the White House, is more highly esteemed than himself, they will give him the volce for President. C.

Our Maine Correspondence

Bangor, Ma., Jan. 28, 1854.

The Washington Union has at this eleventh hour taken up the cudgels in favor of the President and his course during the campaign of 1848. The letters of Judge Waterbury and Mr. Cochrane, are (with due respect for those gentlemen) gammon, as long as the principal letter is not produced. How easy to print the letter and put down the "slanderers of the President." But, (and that is the trouble,) the letter is now in existence, in the pressession of the President." But, (and that is the trouble,) the letter is now in existence, in the pressession of an eminent legal gentleman of New York. Let us

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4-6 P. M.
ASSES -There were 50 bbls. purchased, at \$6 37% for pearls and \$6 87% for pots, per 100 lbs. BREADSTUFFS.—Flour displayed increased vigor and firmness before the news arrived. Since it appeared, hol

pearls and \$6 87% for pots, per 100 lbs.

Berreturys.—Flour displayed increased vigor and firmness before the news arrived. Since it appeared, holders have advanced their claims about 25s. a 31% aper barrel, but without catabilishing them. The day's males amounted to 12,400 bbls. ordinary to chicle State, at 48 65% a \$8 87%; mixed to fancy western, at 58 57% a \$9 12%; and other grades at proportionate figures, the marker cloring unsettled. There were 2,000 bws. Canadian disposed of before the arabia's news transpired, at 58 60. The transactions in southers embraced 2,000 bbls. at 58 82% a \$9 18%, for mixed to straight, \$9 15% a \$9 37%, for invortic; and \$2 00 a \$10 25 for fancy, per bbl. Rye flour and corn neal were unchanged. The movements in wheat have been confined to 2,800 but hels good demorse white, at \$2 40 a small lot of com non do. from the railroad, at \$2 20, and 2,600 Jursey red at \$2 05. There were \$,000 but lar ye bougat from the railroad depot, at \$1 12 a \$1 14, including an inconsiderable parest, s. \$1 12 a \$1 14, including an inconsiderable parest, s. \$1 5 65. Oats were in better request and but year in fife. The nevements in corn included 37,000 busnels, chirdly at \$6a. a \$1 for new southern white and yellow, and old mixed western, per but hel.

COPER.—The day's arectione consisted of 100 mats Java at 18c, 500 bases Ris at 11c. a 12a, 250 do., by auction at 10%,c.; and 487 do., by a silinally damaged, at \$8,00. a \$9,00. pr 15.

COTTON.—The say's sales reached 2 999 bales, as follows.—For export, 1 995; home nes, 664; on appraisation, 302 and to arrive, 248 Market without change.

Finders—Rates to diverpool were firmer, and engagements of 10 000 busnels of dorn were made in bulk at 12d, 200 tierces test at 6a. and 400 bbls. roofs at 6a, mixed busch raisins at \$2 85 a \$10; and \$1,000 drums figs on private terms.

Have were steady as 10c. a 50c.

FRUIT.—The day's business included 2,500 boxes wet drive busch raisins at \$2 80 a \$10 a

per ib
Tonacco—Sales transpired of 25 hhds Keutucky, at
75c. a Sc; 20 cases Counceticut seed leaf, at Sc; and 20
bales Havana, on private terms.
WHEREXT was sparingly dealt in at 33c. for prison, d
cash, and 24c. for drudge, time, dc., per gallom.